

BURMA - SIAMA. CIVILIANS IN BURMA

a) Prosecution Document numbered 5276, the affidavit of T. B. AUCHTERLONIE, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. The document refers to the torture of a Burmese at Victoria Point Camp. The man was confined for two weeks in what was known as the Dog Cage, a wooden structure 3 ft. by 5 ft. and then beaten, suspended by the hands from a rafter and beaten in front of some of the officers of the Camp. The man's ankles were then tied up behind his body with a rope around his neck and a fire lit beneath his feet. Later he was cut down and driven away with an armed guard and some digging tools. The truck returned without the Burmese.

b) Prosecution document numbered 5260, the sworn statement of W.O. II A.H.H. CULLEN is now tendered for identification and the excerpts marked therein, offered in evidence. This statement relates to the murder of a Burmese in September, 1943. Japanese guards beat the man with a six foot bamboo pole and forced a passing Burmese civilian to thrash his countryman with this instrument. When the victim was raw and bleeding the guards decided to shoot him. This was done and two P.O.W. belonging to the witness' detachment, were ordered to bury the body.

c) Prosecution document numbered 5120, the solemn declaration of Mg. SAN MGWE is produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document states that in June 1945, Kempeitai personnel arrested the witness's uncle and removed money and household goods from their home. The witness was told by a fellow prisoner that his uncle was tortured; his uncle has never returned home since the arrest.

d) Prosecution document numbered 5138, being the affidavit of Lt. Col. E.L.St. J.COUGH, exhibiting three statements of OHN MYAING, MA SAW THEEN and AH YI respectively, is produced for identification and the marked excerpts now tendered in evidence. This statement relates to the massacre by Japanese of women and children civilian inhabitants of the village of EBIAUNG. They were pushed into a number of houses and fired on by machine guns, and the houses set on fire. Two girls although wounded, escaped. One of them OHN MYAING states:

"We were pushed inside and after about two hours we were fired on by machine guns. The firing continued until all the crying and moaning had ceased. I was wounded in my right hip, under my left arm and on my right hand. If anyone cried out the firing started up again. When everything had been quiet for some time, smoke began filling the room and one side of the house was on fire. I tore up some floor boards and escaped."

Prosecution document numbered 5337, being the statement of Capt. T.C.B. BURDAKIN is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence. This document in paragraph II thereof relates the information obtained in an official investigation of the events known as the KALAGUN Massacre, confirming the evidence of the document last produced, No. 5138.

e) Prosecution Document numbered 5137, being the affidavit of Lt. Col. E.L.St. J. Couch exhibiting charge sheet and Abstract of Evidence in relation to the KALAGUN Massacre, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5336, being the report of Lt. Col. A.M. Sturrock, President No. 4 War Crimes Court, Rangoon, in reference, inter alia, to the KALAGUN Massacre, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence.

These documents describe the proceedings before the Court and summarize the evidence given. The villagers of KALAGUN were interrogated by the Kempeitai, beaten and tortured. The massacre was carried out by taking the villagers in groups of about twenty-five to the nearby wells where they were bayoneted and thrown down the wells.

Witness for the Defence: Col. TSUKUDA stated that there was no trial and that since they were satisfied that the villagers had been acting in a manner hostile to the Occupying Power, the Japanese were justified in the circumstances, in carrying out a mass execution.

The first Accused, the Commanding Officer of the Unit carrying out the massacre, stated that he thought the women and children were acting against the Japanese Army. When asked how he justified the killing of infant children, he said there was no other alternative. He further said:

"Within the Orders I received, the killing of the children was also included. If I spared the children, they would be orphans and as such they could not have a living. In order to save time and carry out my duties, I could not help killing them."

The evidence of the Headman of the village who escaped was that of the 195 women, 175 men and 260 children collected by the Japanese, only a very few escaped death.

Prosecution document numbered 5337 already in evidence, in paragraph III thereof makes reference to this massacre.

f) Prosecution document numbered 5336, of Lt. Col. A.M. STURROCK, already in evidence, also contains summaries of the proceedings of five other trials of Japanese for alleged war crimes. In four of these cases convictions were registered.

g) Prosecution Document numbered 5344, the signed statement of MAUNG BU GYI, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts tendered in evidence. This document describes the beating of a woman with a rifle by Japanese, at KYONLANA Village. She was stripped naked as was her nephew and both were tied to a railway carriage in the sun. Next day the witness saw bloodstains by the river bank and on enquiry, was told by an Indian, also arrested with the women, that she and the boy had been decapitated. The bodies were thrown into the river by the Indian.

h) Prosecution document numbered 5346, the signed statement of MAUNG TUN SHWE, is now produced for identification and the excerpts marked therein, offered in evidence. This document states that the witness, a Police Constable accompanied a Kempeitai Officer to a village where an old man and another native were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the death of a Japanese soldier. These men were tortured with water and then their feet were burned. Several houses were burned down. They were then taken to Inbin where they were decapitated. Their bodies when they had fallen into the trench were bayoneted by Japanese soldiers.

At Myanaung two other men were decapitated.

i) Prosecution document numbered 5347, the signed statement of MAUNG KIN Ng. is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document states that the witness acted as an Interpreter for a Japanese officer in May, 1945, at Ongun, when seven Burmans were being questioned. They were taken to Ongun cemetery and there beheaded. The witness states:

"Although I had my hands over my ears, I could hear the blows of the sword and the Japs saying, 'Oh, that one isn't dead yet, bayonet him'. I heard cries of 'Oh God' coming from the trench."

On the next day, two white men, apparently Airmen, who had witnessed the execution of the burmens, were themselves murdered in the same way.

The witness states:

"I have heard from coolies working for the Japanese, of other executions. Sometimes there were executions of batches of six people, sometimes of batches of up to 30 people."

j) Prosecution document numbered 5342, the signed statement of Mg. PAN is produced for identification and the marked excerpts thereof offered in evidence. This document relates the torture of burmese nationals by the Kempeitai at Shanywa, the witness having been forcibly removed there, after torture, in order to identify suspected men. The witness saw his father, brother and other men shot by the Japanese. The headman's house was set on fire.

k) Prosecution document numbered 5340, the signed statement of SAW BO GYI GYA is offered for identification, and the marked excerpts therein tendered in evidence. This document states that seven persons were executed in Tharawaddy by the Kempeitai. The execution was observed by the witness from a window overlooking the compound within which the people were shot.

l) Prosecution document numbered 5339, the sworn statement of R.A. NICOL is now tendered for identification and the excerpts marked, are offered in evidence. This statement describes how the witness was taken to Moksokwin forest in early 1945 as an interpreter. He saw four Allied Airmen guarded by a party of Japanese soldiers. After interrogation, the men were taken into the forest and half an hour later, the Japanese returned without the men, but carrying their clothes, four pairs of shoes, a pick-axe and a shovel.

m) Prosecution document numbered 5348A, being the sworn statement of Mg. THAN Mg, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts therein offered in evidence. The document states that in August, 1944, at Sinikan the witness saw a Burmese tied to a tree, ordered to say his prayers and murdered by a Japanese, who hacked him all over the body with a sword.

This was the punishment for refusing to disclose any knowledge of British troops.

n) Prosecution document numbered 5348B, being the sworn statement of Mg. THAN MAING, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts are produced in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5354, being the unsworn statement of Sgt. Maj. YOSHIKAWA, Sadaichiro, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts therein produced in evidence. These documents relate to the murder of six Kachins near BUMRAI, in June 1944, because they were suspected of helping Allied troops in the neighbourhood. The six men were bayoneted to death by the Japanese after being interrogated. The latter document of Sgt. Maj. YOSHIKAWA is an admission of this incident.

o) Prosecution document numbered 5359, the sworn statement of ROLAND JOSEPH, is now tendered for identification and the marked excerpts thereof offered in evidence. This document states that the witness saw Kempeitai personnel set fire to the foot of an Indian, the foot having had kerosene oil poured over it. The witness further states that he saw a woman tied to a post and beaten, her longyi removed and beaten again. She was dragged along the road by a rope from her neck until unconscious.

A Japanese poured a pitcher full of boiling water into an Indian's mouth. The man was pushed into a water-filled trench and submerged several times until unconscious. He was then removed and put into wooden fetters.

p) Prosecution document numbered 5356, the solemn declaration of HARRY JOSEPH, is produced for identification, and the excerpt marked therein offered in evidence.

This document states that in April, 1945, the Kempeitai detachment at Kyaikto stayed in the witness's house until June. During this time, the witness observed the following tortures carried out on their prisoners:-

- "(1) Beat the prisoners with big solid bamboo sticks (approx. length 4'5" - diameter 3") Beat the prisoners until they confessed (i.e. forced confession).
- (2) During beating and interrogation, prisoners were made to squat with hands and feet tied with ropes.
- (3) The hands of the prisoners were tied with ropes. Prisoners were then strung up to the roof of the house by their hands so that

their feet did not touch the ground. Prisoners were left like this for some time.

(4) During interrogation, the prisoner's hands and legs were splashed with large quantity of boiling water.

(5) The prisoner was blindfolded, then a large quantity of water slowly poured into his mouth and nostrils, so that the prisoner suffocated.

q) Prosecution document numbered 5361, the sworn statement of SIMA BAHADUR, is now tendered for identification and the excerpts marked therein, offered in evidence. The document states that in January, 1945, the witness and nearly 1,000 Indians were arrested. They were detained in a church for a day without food and drink and then taken to Hsipaw where six hundred and twenty-one men were packed into a room about 25 feet square. There was no room to lie down and the men were forced to sit with their knees tucked under them, shoulder to shoulder.

"I was detained in this room for thirty eight days, never being allowed to go out. Our food consisted of a small ball of rice and a pinch of salt daily, with a very small quantity of water. We were not allowed to leave the room to perform our natural functions, this being done in the room through a small hole that had been made in the floor.

After a few days, the conditions in this room became practically unbearable, the filth and stench becoming undescribable.

During my stay in this "HELL HOLE", approximately two hundred men died from various diseases, and it was a common practice to leave the dead in the room for a few hours, after which they would be taken out by the Japanese and thrown into a trench or bomb-crater, where they were left exposed to the air".

The witness and five other Gurkhas were then taken to Longkai and into the jungle,

"and we were forced to kneel down, after our heads had been tied behind our backs. One of the Japanese, which one I do not know, pulled my coat clear of my neck, and I saw that the other five were being dealt with in the same manner. At this time, standing near us was one

officer and three soldiers, whilst at a distance, I could see about twenty five others. The officer took out his sword, and I saw him hand it to one of the soldiers, and point to me. The Japanese soldiers approached me from behind, and suddenly I felt a sharp pain in my neck, also I felt the blood running over my face. After that I lost consciousness, and I can not say what happened.

The following morning, just as the sun was rising I came to my senses, and found that I was soaked in blood. I looked around, and found that my five comrades were all dead with their heads partly severed from their bodies."

A Doctor's certificate attached to the document confirms the nature of the wound and describes the man's consequent disability.

r) Prosecution document numbered 5364, the sworn statement of BEL BAHADUR RAI, is now produced for identification and the marked excerpts therein offered in evidence. This document states that in June 1944, the witness who was acting as an Interpreter for the Kempeitai in Hopin, saw a Corporal and two soldiers of the British Army who had been captured.

The Corporal was wounded in his throat so that he was unable to eat or drink. He was given no medical aid and died in two days.

The remaining soldiers and another who had just been captured were tied together and taken to a nearby bomb crater where they were shot by a Japanese Sgt. Major.

s) Prosecution document numbered 5365, the sworn statement of R.B. ILSON, is now offered for identification and the excerpts marked, tendered in evidence.

This document relates the maltreatment of prisoners of war and internees at Rangoon Central Gaol. Men were beaten savagely and others were frequent deaths from malnutrition and lack of medical facilities.

At Tavoy Internment Camp men and women were beaten, tortured, put in solitary confinement and starved, and the internees were forced to eat dogs, rats and snakes to keep alive.

t) Prosecution document numbered 5367, the sworn statement of TAN HAIN ENG. being produced for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence, describes the execution of five Chinese near FROME.

The witness went to the place of execution as an Interpreter and saw

a number of Japanese officers there present. There was a table covered with a white cloth, on which were flowers, one or two bottles of sake and some glasses.

The five prisoners were made to sit with their legs in the graves which were already dug. They were then shot by Japanese soldiers.

u) Prosecution Document numbered 5368, the sworn statement of J.H.WILLIAMS, produced for identification, and the excerpts marked therein are now offered in evidence. This document describes the beating of Prisoners of War at Maymyo and the inhumanity of a Japanese M.O. who kicked a man to death who, suffering from a stomach complaint, was unable to control his motion.

v) Prosecution Document numbered 5369, the sworn statement of Mrs. H.M.WILLIAMS, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts produced in evidence. The document confirms the conditions in MAYMYO as set out in the preceding statement numbered 5368.

In Tavoy women were ordered to stand in the sun for seven, eight and ten hours. In April, 1945, a lady internee returned to the house in which she lived at 0330 hours with her clothes in shreds and said that a Japanese had attempted to rape her. Another woman informed the witness that on several occasions the same Japanese had raped her.

Ex/534

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総 例 及 遷 告

A 総例二於ケル一般人

a) 憲察側文書第五二七六號即ナ一丁・B・アウ  
テクロニー」ノ隕迹書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ提出シ且  
印ヲ附シタル抜本ヲ證據トシテ提出ス。  
該文書ハ「ハイクトリニア・ボイント」收容所ニ於  
ケル一総匈人ノ拷問ニ關スルモノテアル。其ノ人ハ軀  
三呎長サ五呎ノ延物テ一六ノ収ト呼バレテキルモ  
ノ内ニニ過問監察セラレ次イテ殴打サレ、延物ノ  
タルキヨリ兩手ヲ縛リツケテ吊サレ其ノ收容所ノ  
校中ノ成ル者ノ前ニ於テ打擣サレタノテアル。ソウ  
シテ其ノ人ノクルフシハ彼ノ首ノ局園ニ付イテ居ル  
一本ノ綱ヲ以テ彼レノ身體ノ後方ニ縛リ上ゲラレ而  
シテ彼ノ足ノ下テ火カツケラレタ。  
後テ彼ハ切り下口サレ武機衛兵及ビ若干ノ穴堀り道  
具ト共ニ草テ還ビ去ラレタ。其ノ貨物自動車ハ其ノ  
総匈人ヲ伴ハズニ歸ツタノテアル。

b) 憲察側文書第五二六〇號即ナ陸軍曹長A・丑  
日一カレンノ宣誓跡書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ提出  
シ且其ノ内ノ印ヲ附シタル抜本ヲ證據トシテ提出ス  
ル。此ノ隕迹書ハ一九四三年九月ニ於ケル一総匈人

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ノ被害ニ關スルモノテアル。日本衛兵ハ其ノ人ヲ六  
駅ノ竹櫛ヲ以テ打<sup>ハシ</sup>シ且通りガカリノ一額領一般民  
ヲシテ彼ノ同国人ヲ此ノ道具ヲ以テ打撲スルコトヲ  
強要シタ。

其ノ飯餉者カ赤局ニナリ血ヲ流シテ居タ時其衛兵ハ  
彼ヲ銃殺シヤウト決意シタ。此ノ銃殺ハ決行サレ該  
證人ノ分道院ニ上ベル二名ノ俘虜ハソノ死體ヲ埋没  
スル様ニ命セラレタ。

b) 檢察側文書第五一二〇號即テ「サン・ムグウ  
イ」氏ノ族正ナル眞述書ヲ識別ノ爲メニ提出シ且印  
ヲ附シタル拔奉ラ證據トシテ提出スル。

此ノ文書ハ一九四五年六月憲兵隊員方該證人ノ叔父  
ヲ逮捕シ彼等ノ家庭ヨリ金錢及家事用品ヲ取り去ツ  
タ事ヲ述べテキル。證人ハ俘虜ノ仲間カラ彼ノ叔父  
ガ捕聞サレタコトヲ聞イタ。彼ノ叔父ハ其逮捕以來  
未ダ管テ歸宅シナイノテアル。

c) 檢察側文書第五一三八號即テ「オーラン・ミア  
イング」「マ・サン・チーン」及ビ「アリ・イー  
ノ三ツノ眞述ラ夫々示シテキル陸軍中佐エ・エーセ  
ント・ション・クトチノ眞述書ヲ識別ノ爲メニ提出  
シ且印ヲ附シ拔奉ラ茲ニ證據トシテ提出スル。  
此ノ眞述書ハ「エベリイング」村落ノ婦人子供ノ一

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般住民ヲ日本人ガ匪兵シタコトニ關係シテ居ル。彼等ハ一戸ノ家屋内ニ押シ込マレ機関銃ヲ以テ射撃サレ其ノ家屋ハ火ヲツケラレタ。二名ノ少女ハ負傷シダカ逃レタ。彼等ノ中ノ一人「オーリン・マイイング」ハ左ノ如ク跡迹シテ居ル。

「私達ハ中ニ押込レ約二時間後ニ機関銃テ疋タレマシタ。銃聲ハ皆ノ者ノ叫ケンダリ、ウメイタリスル聲カ總エル迄氣キマシタ。私ハ右尻、左股下、右手ニ傷ラ受ケマシタ、誰カ々叫聲ヲ上ケルト又銃聲カ始マリマシタ皆時何モカモ靜マツタ時煙火部屋ニ光滿シ始ノ家ノ片側カ燃エ始メマシタ。私ハ二三枚ノ床板ヲ破ツテ、逃げ出シマシタ。」

檢察側文書第五三三七號即テ陸軍大尉 T . C . B .

「バーテキン」ノ陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ提出シ且其ノ印ヲ附シタル抜粋ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。不文書ハ其ノ第二節ニ於テ載ニ提出セラレタル文書第五一三八號ノ證據ヲ更ニ強メルモノテ「エベリング」ノ脣役トシテ周知ノ事件ノ公式調査ニ於テ得ラレタル報告ヲ述べテ居ル。

3.

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4.

⑥) 憲法文書第五一三七號即チ「カルゴン」

脣證ニ關スル告發看並ニ證據係更番ヲ示ス陸軍中佐  
「田・玉・セントド・クリチ」ノ陳述看ヲ茲ニ記別  
ノ爲メニ提出シ且印ヲ附シタル證奉ヲ證據トシテ認  
出ハル。

憲法文書第五三二六號即チ他ノ事件ト共ニ「カル  
ゴン」脣證事件ヲ取扱ツタ貴賀第四戰犯法庭裁判長  
陸軍中佐「A・M・スタロツク」ノ報告看ヲ茲ニ記  
別ノ爲メニ提出シ且印ヲ附シタル證奉ヲ證據トシテ  
提出スル。之等ノ文書ハ右法廷ニ於ケル審理手續ヲ  
記述シ、提出セラレタル證據ヲ略述セルモノテアル  
「カルゴン」ノ村民ハ憲兵隊ニ依リ訊問セラレ毆打  
サレ且拷問サレタ。脣證ハ數個ノ井戸ノ附近ニ約二  
十五人宛テ一國トシテ村民ヲ追行シテ實行セラレタ  
モノテ其所テ彼等ハ銃剣ニテ刺殺サレ井戸ニ投下サ  
レタ。辯護人側ノ證人「ツタダ」大佐ハ何等ノ證例  
モ行ハレ無カツタコト並ビニ日本人ハ村民方占領軍  
ニ敵對的態度テ行動シテ后タコトヲ窮屈シタノテ彼  
等ハ其ノ事情ノ下ニ集団的死刑執行ヲ爲スコトヲ正  
當トシタ旨陳述シタ。

其脣證ヲ實行シタ部隊ノ指揮官タル第一ノ報告ハ彼  
ガ婦人及ビ子供モ日本軍ニ敵對シテ行動シテ后タト  
思ツタト陳述シタ。ドウシテ幼兒ヲ殺ス事ヲ正當ト

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岩ヘタカラ毛同サレタ時彼ハ之ヨリ外ニ方法ガ無カ  
ツタト言ヒ彼ハ更ニ左ノ如ク陳述シタ。

『私ガ受ケタ命令ノ中ニ子供ヲ強ス事モ含マレテ后  
マシタ。吉シ私ガ子供ヲ助ケタナラバ彼等ハ孤児ト  
ナレバ生キル事ハ出来ナカツタノテス。時間ヲ省キ  
私ノ仕事ヲ遂行スル爲メニ彼等ヲ強サナイ譯ニハ行  
カナカツタノテス。』

逃レタ村長ノ証言ハ日本人ニ依リ集メラレタル百九  
十五名ノ婦人、百七十五名ノ男子、及ビ二百六十名  
ノ子供ノ中極メテ僅カナモノノミガ死ヲ犯レタト云  
フノテアツタ。

檢察側文書第五三三七號ハ已ニ證據トシテ提出サレ  
テ居リ夫レノ第二節ニ於テ此處殺ニ言及シテ居ル。

乙) 陞軍中佐「A. M. スタロツク」ノ檢察側  
文書第五三三六號ハ已ニ證據トシテ提出セラレ居リ  
之亦別ノ五回ノ日本人ニ對スル戰犯公判ノ訴訟手續  
ノ概略ヲ包含シテ居ル。之等ノ事件ノ中四件ハ有罪  
決定ト宣傳サレテキル。

丙) 檢察側文書第五三四四號即チ「マウング・  
ブリ・ギイ」ノ署名セル陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲メニ  
提出シ且印ヲ附シタル控訴ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。  
本書ハ「キヨンラナ」村ニ於テ日本人ガ小銃ヲ以テ  
一婦人ヲ殴打シタコトヲ記述シテ居ル。彼女ハ真ノ

5.

場ト同様ニ謀ニサレ兩人共矣天下ニ倣道尊ニ歸リツケフレタ。翌日證人ハ河堤ノ側ニ血痕ヲ目見シタ而シテ矢口リシノ婦人ト共ニ逮捕サレタ一印民人ニ質問シタコロ其ノ夫人及ビ男ノ子ハ斬首サレタノテアルコトヲ語り聽カサレタ。其ノ死体ハ其ノ印民人ニ依リ河中ニ投げ込マレタノテアル。

4)、  
本家側文書第五三四六號印テ「マウング・ダン・シシュウエー」ノ署名セル陳述書ヲ茲ニ眞別ノ爲メニ提出シ其ノ中ノ印ヲ附シタル該書ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ一署官テアル該證人ガ成ル村蓋ニ一憲兵隊士官ニ同僚シ其所テ一老人及ビ他ノ一名ノ土民ガ日本兵士ノ死亡ニ關係ガアルトノ事テ逮捕サレタコトヲ述べテ居ル。之等ノ人達ハ水テ拘闇サレ然ル後彼等ノ足ヲ燒カレタ。眞戸ノ家ハ槍キ拂ハレタ。彼等ハ次テ「インピン」ニ進行サレ其所テ斬首サレタ。彼等ガ證據ニ証チ込シダ時彼等ノ身体ハ日本兵士ニ依リ銃剣テ刺サレタ。

「ミアナウング」ニ於テ犯ノ二右ノ者ハ斬首サレタ。

5)、  
本家側文書第五三四七號印テ「マウング・キン」氏ノ署名セル陳述書ヲ茲ニ眞別ノ爲メニ提出シ且印ヲ附シタル該書ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ證人ガ「オングン」ニ於テ一九四五年五月、一日本人將校ノ爲メニ通譯トシテ行動シ其ノ時七八人ノ編

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7.

勾人方訊問サレタコトヲ述ベテキル。彼等ハ「オングン」ノ基地ニ進行サレ其所テ斬首サレタ。證人ハ左ノ通り以述シテ居ル。

『私ハ耳ニ耳手ヲ當テ、唇リマシタガ夫レテモ刀ノ當ル音ヤ日本人ガ「オヤ」此奴ハ赤死ンテ居ナイ銃剣テ刺セント音ツテル音某ヲ聞クコトガ出来マシタ。聖母カフ「オ」神様」ト音フ叫聲ガ轟エテ來マシタ。』

編句人達ノ死刑ヲ目擊シタ飛行士ヲシイ二名ノ白人モ翌日同様ナ方法テ懲告サレタ。

證人ハ左ノ如ク陳述スル

『私ハ日本人ノ爲メニ傷イテ居タ音力カラ別ノ處刑ノコトヲ國イタコトガアリマス、或ル時ハ六名、或時ハ三十名ノ者が組ニナツテ處刑サレタトノコトデス。』

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8.

5) 檢察側文書第五三四二號即テ「バン」氏ノ署名シタル陳述書ヲ識別ノ爲ニ長岡シ其ノ印ヲ附シタル抜萃ヲ證據トシア提出スル。本書ハ「シヤニワ」ニ於ケル憲兵隊ニ依ル福句人ノ尋問ノコト、該證人が若尋問ノ後證紙ヲ受ケタ人達ヲ識別スル爲「シヤニワ」ヘ強制的ニ秘サレタコトヲ述べテキル。證人ハ日本人ニ依リ銃械セラレタル彼ノ父ト兄弟及ビ他ノ人達ヲ見タ、村長ノ家ハ火ヲツケラレタ。

6) 檢察側文書第五三四〇號即テ「ソウ・ボウ・ギリ・ギヤウ」ノ署名セル陳述書ヲ識別ノ爲ニ提出シ且其ノ中ノ印ヲ附シタル抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ七名ノ人物が憲兵隊ニ依リ「タラワツティ」ニ於テ死刑ニ處セラレタコトヲ述べテキル。其ノ死刑執行ハ実ノ人達方僕役サレタ機内ヲ窓カラ見下ロシテ居タ該證人ニ依リ檢察サレタ。

7) 檢察側文書第五三三九號即テ「R・A・ニコル」ノ宣誓シタル陳述書ヲ識別ノ爲ニ提出シ且印ヲ附シタル抜萃ヲ証紙トシア提出スル。本書ハ證人が這譯トシテ一九四五年初期ニ如何ニシテモクソクウインノ様ニ進行サレタカヲ記述シテ居ル。彼ハ日本兵士ノ一隊ニ依リ行進サレタ

四名ノ聯合軍航空士ヲ見タ。試問ノ後其ノ人達ハ其ノ系ニ運行サレ一時間半ノ後日本人ハ其人達ヲ同伴セズニ彼等ノ衣服、四對ノ靴、一本ノ衛嘴及ビ一本ノ「シャベル」ヲ携ヘテ歸還シタ。

m) 檢察側文書第五三四八號△即テ「タンモン」氏ノ宣誓シタル陳述書ヲ茲ニ記別ノ爲ニ提出シ其ノ中ノ印ヲ附シタル抜奉ヲ証據トシテ提出スル。本書ハ一九四四年八月「シニカン」ニ於テ一日本人ニ依リ一本ノ木ニ縛リツケラレ、所縛ヲ爲ス様ニ指圖サレ而シア殺害セラレタル一細甸人ヲ證人ガ見タコト、其ノ日本人ハ則チ以テ其者ノ身體ヲ至ルトコロ滅多斬リニシタコトヲ述べテキル。コレハ英國軍隊ニ關スル如何ナル知識ヲモ洩ラスノヲ拒絶セル事ニ對スル韻ニアツタ。

n) 檢察部文書第五三四八號Bタン・マウング氏ノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ記別ノ爲提出シ且記號ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ證據トシア提出スル。檢察部文書第五三五四號「ヨシカワサダイテラウ」舊長ノ宣誓セザル陳述書ヲ茲ニ記別ノ爲提出シ、ソノ中ノ記號ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ證據トシア提出スル。之等文書ハ一九四四年六月「バンライ」附近ニ於テ六人ノカチン人ガ近隣ノ聯合軍部隊ヲ援助シタト言フ嫌疑ヲカケラレタ爲殺害セラレタコトニ關係スルモノ

10.

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ノテアル。六人ノ男ハ試問サレタ後日本人ニヨウ  
テ飯劍テ矢キ獲サレタ。後者ノ「ヨシカワ」當長  
ノ文書ハコノ事件ノ事ハテアルコトヲ承認スルニ  
ノテアル。

o)、檢察部文書第五三五九「ローランド・  
ジヨセフ」ノ宣誓證言ヲ茲ニ記載ノ爲提出シソ  
ノ記載ヲ附シタ松本ヲ證據トシアリ出スル。コノ  
文書ハ艦兵隊ノ者ガ一印度人ノ足ニ石油ヲツツギ  
カケアカラソレニ火ヲツケルノヲ艦人が見タトイ  
フ事ヲ述ベアキル。艦人ハ更ニ、一人ノ艦人ガ舷  
ニ錨ラレテ殴打サレ彼女ノ「ロンジー」ヲ軍ラレア  
又殴打サレルノヲ見タト述べアイル。彼女ハ首カ  
ラ頭ヲカケラレア意識ヲ失フ遂に上ヲ引摺ラレタ。  
一日本人ハ水塗シニ一杯入ツタ瓶エ漏ヲ一印度人  
ノ口ニツギ込ンダ。ソノ男ハ海水セルニ瓶キ入  
レラレア意識不明ニナル遂に同犯メラレタ。ソレ  
カラ彼ハ出サレテ木製ノ足枷ノ中ニ入レラレタ。

p)、檢察部文書第五三五六號「ハリイジョセ  
フ」ノ正ナル供述證言ヲ識別ノ爲提出シソノ中ノ  
記載ヲ附シタ松本ヲ證據トシアリ出スル。

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11.

- コノ文書ハ「キヤイクトウ」ノ忠兵分上ガ體  
人ノ事ニ一九四五年四月カラ六月迄在シタコト  
ヲ述べルモノテアル。コノ間ニ體人ハ彼等ノ管轄  
ニ加ヘラレタ次ノ如キ特例ヲ記載シタ。  
(一) 天キイ竹ノ清(長サ約四、五尺、徑三尺)テ  
シテ打下<sup>シタ</sup>。頭<sup>カニ</sup>自白スル迄打シタ。  
(二) 一日テ體側的自白  
(三) 手足中<sup>シタ</sup>ハ手足ヲ<sup>シテ</sup>縛ラレ、監ラサレ  
タ。  
(四) 諸<sup>シタ</sup>ノ手<sup>ハ</sup>縛テ縛ラレタ。次ニ諸<sup>シタ</sup>ハ足方地ニ  
付カナイ様ニ手テ縛ノ天井ニ足方シタ。  
諸<sup>シタ</sup>ハ打<sup>ク</sup>コノ様ニシテ放置サレタ。  
(五) 諸<sup>シタ</sup>ノ手足ハ多量ノ黒湯ノ飛沫ヲ浴ケ  
タ。  
(a) 檢察部文書第五三六一號「シマ・バハドウ  
久山ノ宣書」述看ヲ就ニ體別ノ爲提出シソ  
ノ中ノ記述ヲ附シタ檢本ヲ置換トシテ提出  
スル。
- コノ文書ハ一九四五年一月ニ體人反ヒ約千  
人ノ印尼人ガ通セラレタコトヲ述べテイ

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12.

ル。彼等ハ一日中戰會ノ中テ食物モ飲食モナシテ抑留サレ、ソレカラ「シ」バウニ進行サレタ。其處テ六百二十一人ノ男ガ拘二千五百平方ノ一部屋ニ押シ込メラレタ。其處ニハ僅ヲ残ニスル余地ガナク、人々ハ膝ヲ身懸ノ下ニ押シテ肩ト肩トヲ肩レ合ツテ處ルコトヲ余儀ナクサレタ。一私ハ三十八口ノ間全然、ヘ出ルコトヲ許サレス此ノ室ニ抑留サレタ。我々ノ食物ハ毎日小サナ量リ但一匁ト一錢ミノ量ト極ク少量ノ水テアツタ。我々ハ用意ラスル爲ニ其室カラ出ルコトヲ許サレナカツタ。ソレヘニ作ラレテアツタ小サイ穴カラソノ室内テ行ハレタ。

以日後コノ室ノ狀態ハ汚物ト惡臭ガ言語ニ觸スル様ニナツテ察テ實際所エラレナクナツタ。

私ガコノ地獄一晩ニ后ツタ間ニ約二百名ガ死々ノ疾病テ死亡シタ。死人ハソノ室内ニ長時間モ留置サレ、其後テ日本兵ニヨツテ追ビ出サレテ機ヤ兵法ニ設ケ込マレテ馬上ツノママニサレルノガ當テアツタ。」

證人ト他ノ立人ノクルカ一人ハソレカラ

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有平生之遺稿，其後歸之。其子曰：「吾父之遺稿，不外於此，而其子之遺稿，則未嘗存焉。」

小之子也。子曰：「吾與女亦已矣！」

○。及公其後是也。蓋當時人所聞於方輿者，

。日本兵士之見殺於此者，以吾等之爲敵也。

中等教育士、中等教育士。

卷之三

卷之三十一

「八公山中所見之鷦鷯，其形如雀，而音如鶯，故名鷦鷯。」

新編 通鑑綱目 卷之二

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(r) 檢察部文書第五三六四號ベル バハドゥル  
ライノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シ、ソノ中ノ  
記號ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。コノ文書  
ハ一九四四年六月二「ホビン」ノ憲兵隊ノ通譯ヲシ  
テイタ證人ガ捕獲ニナツタ英國陸軍ノ一伍長ト二人  
ノ兵隊ヲ見タコトヲ述べテイル。

伍長ハ喉ニ傷ヲ受ケテモタノテ食ベル事モ飲ム事モ  
出来ナカツタ。彼ハ傷瘡ヲ具ヘラレズ二日テ死ンダ  
シツタ兵隊ト丁度ソノ時捕虜ニナツテイタ他ノ一人  
ノ者ハ一端ニ縛ラレテ近クノ彈痕ニ遭レテ行カレシ  
コテ彼等ハ日本ノ一曹長ニ射殺サレタ。

(s) 檢察部文書第五三六五號R-B-ウイルス  
ノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シ記號ヲ附シタ拔  
萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。  
コノ文書ハ「ラングーン」中央刑務所ニ於ケル捕爲  
及抑留人處待ノ事ヲ述べテイル。  
人々ハ鐵籠ニ殴打サレ榮養不良ヤ監禁設備ノ缺乏ニ  
ヨル死亡ハ頻繁ニアツタ。

「タヴォイ」ノ捕虜收容所テハ男女ノ人々ガ殴打サ  
レ拷問サレ、獨房ニ監禁サレ飢エテ、抑留者ハ犬、鼠  
及ビ蛇ヲ生キル爲ニ余儀ナク食べナケレバナラナカ  
ツタ。

(t) 檢察部文書第5367號タン・ハイン・エン  
グノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シ記號ヲ附シタ拔萃

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ヲ證據トシテ提出スルガ、ソレハ「プロム」附近ニ於ケル五人ノ中國人ノ處刑ノ事實ヲ述べテイル。證人ハ追跡トシテ處刑場ニ行キ其處ニ澤山ノ日本人將校ノ居ルノヲ見タ。ソコニヘ白イ布ヲカケタ一ツノコテ「フル」ガアリソノ上ニハ花ヤ酒ノ瓶ガ一本二本ト若干ノ「コップ」ガアツタ。五人ノ捕虜ハ既ニ捕ラレテイタ事ノ中ニ足ヲ入レ腰掛ケサセラレタ。ソレカラ彼等ハ日本兵ニヨリ射殺サレタ。

(ロ) 檢察部文書第五三六八號丁・日・ウイリアムスノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シソノ中ノ印ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

コノ文書ハ「マイミヨウ」ニ於ケル捕虜殴打及び胃病ヲ患ツテ自分ノ排泄ヲ我慢出来ナカツタ男ヲ蹴り殺シタ一日本軍官將校ノ非人道的行為ヲ述べテイル。

(マ) 檢察部文書第五三六九號M・M・ウイリアムス夫人ノ宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シ記號ヲ附シタ拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

コノ文書ハ前記陳述書第五三六八號ニ於テ述べラレテキル「マイミヨウ」ニ於ケル殴打ヲ確證スルモノデアル。

「タヴァオイ」テハ婦人が日向テ七、八時間カラ十時聞モ立ツテイル様命ゼラレタ。一九四五年四月ニ一人ノ婦人抑留者ガ午前三時半ニ着物ヲ切レ切レニシ

15.

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テ彼女ノ住ンティタ家ニ歸ツテ來タ、ソシテ一日本  
人ガ彼女ヲ強姦シヨウトシタト語ツタ。  
他ノ婦人ハ同じ日本人ガ此回ニ亘リ彼女ヲ強姦シタ  
ト證人ニ知ラセタ。